

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 23rd June 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.				Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.								
Monthly.								
1	"Ahammadi"	...	...	...	Tangail, Mymensingh.	.....	
2	"Kasipore Nibási"	...	...	...	Kasipore, Burrisal	.....	
Fortnightly.								
3	"Ave Maria"	...	...	...	Calcutta	.....	
4	"Chandra Vilásh"	...	...	...	Berhampore	.....	
5	"Divákar"	...	...	...	Calcutta	.....	
6	"Gaura Duta"	...	...	...	Maldah	.....	
7	"Grambási"	...	...	...	Uluberia	.....	14th June 1888.	
8	"Púrva Bangabási"	...	...	...	Noakhally	.....	
9	"Purva Darpan"	...	...	...	Chittagong	700		
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	...	...	...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....	
Weekly.								
11	"Apurva Punchayat"	...	...	...	Calcutta	.....	14th	ditto.
12	"Arya Darpan"	...	...	...	Ditto	102		
13	"Bangabási"	...	...	...	Ditto	20,000	16th	ditto.
14	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	...	...	...	Burdwan	302	12th	ditto.
15	"Cháruvártá"	...	...	...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500		
16	"Chattal Gazette"	...	...	...	Chittagong	.....	
17	"Dacca Prakash"	...	...	...	Dacca	450		
18	"Dhumaketu"	...	...	...	Chandernagore	.....	
19	"Education Gazette"	...	...	...	Hooghly	825	15th	ditto.
20	"Garib"	...	...	...	Dacca	.....	
21	"Hindu Ranjiká"	...	...	...	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	13th	ditto.
22	"Jagatbási"	...	...	...	Calcutta	.....	14th	ditto.
23	"Murshidábád Patriká"	...	...	...	Berhampore	508	15th	ditto.
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	...	...	...	Ditto	.....	15th	ditto.
25	"Navavibhakar Nádháraní"	...	...	...	Calcutta	1,000		
26	"Praja Bandhu"	...	...	...	Chandernagore	995	15th	ditto.
27	"Pratikár"	...	...	...	Berhampore	600		
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	...	...	...	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205		
29	"Sahachar"	...	...	...	Calcutta	500	13th	ditto.
30	"Samaya"	...	...	...	Ditto	2,350	15th	ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	...	...	...	Ditto	4,000	16th	ditto.
32	"Sansodhini"	...	...	...	Chittagong	800		
33	"Saráswat Patra"	...	...	...	Dacca	400		
34	"Som Prakash"	...	...	...	Calcutta	1,000	18th	ditto.
35	"Srimanta Saudagár"	...	...	...	Ditto	.....	9th	ditto.
36	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha"	...	...	...	Ditto	3,000	15th	ditto.
37	"Surebhi and Patáká"	...	...	...	Ditto	700		
Daily.								
38	"Dainik and Samachár Chandriká"	...	...	...	Calcutta	7,000	15th to 20th June 1888.	
39	"Samvád Prabhákar"	...	...	...	Ditto	200		
40	"Samvád Punachandrodaya"	...	...	...	Ditto	300		
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	...	...	...	Ditto	500		

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
43	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Sámachár Patriká."	Darjeeling	.....
44	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Aryávarta"	Calcutta	.....
46	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
47	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	
48	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	
49	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
50	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....
53	"Anis"	Patna	.....
54	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
55	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar"	Behar	150	
56	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
57	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
58	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
59	"Taraka and Subhavártá"	Cuttack	.....
60	"Pradíp"	Ditto	.....
61	"Samyabadi"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
62	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	
63	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	
64	"Uriya and Navasamvád"	Balasore	.....
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
65	"Silchar"	Silchar	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
66	"Paridarshak"	Silchar	450	11th June 1888.

Name of Institution		Total Population		Number of persons employed in the year	
Hospitals and Dispensaries					
1	St. Vincent's Hospital	100	100	100	100
2	St. George's Hospital	100	100	100	100
3	St. Andrew's Hospital	100	100	100	100
4	St. David's Hospital	100	100	100	100
5	St. John's Hospital	100	100	100	100
6	St. Peter's Hospital	100	100	100	100
7	St. Paul's Hospital	100	100	100	100
8	St. James's Hospital	100	100	100	100
9	St. Mary's Hospital	100	100	100	100
10	St. Elizabeth's Hospital	100	100	100	100
11	St. Ann's Hospital	100	100	100	100
12	St. Rose's Hospital	100	100	100	100
13	St. Anthony's Hospital	100	100	100	100
14	St. Francis's Hospital	100	100	100	100
15	St. Clare's Hospital	100	100	100	100
16	St. Agnes's Hospital	100	100	100	100
17	St. Margaret's Hospital	100	100	100	100
18	St. Catherine's Hospital	100	100	100	100
19	St. Barbara's Hospital	100	100	100	100
20	St. Ursula's Hospital	100	100	100	100
21	St. Lucia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
22	St. Constantine's Hospital	100	100	100	100
23	St. Basil's Hospital	100	100	100	100
24	St. Nicholas's Hospital	100	100	100	100
25	St. Theodore's Hospital	100	100	100	100
26	St. Timotheus's Hospital	100	100	100	100
27	St. Eusebius's Hospital	100	100	100	100
28	St. Clement's Hospital	100	100	100	100
29	St. Hippolytus's Hospital	100	100	100	100
30	St. Sylvester's Hospital	100	100	100	100
31	St. Pius's Hospital	100	100	100	100
32	St. Felix's Hospital	100	100	100	100
33	St. Adeline's Hospital	100	100	100	100
34	St. Agatha's Hospital	100	100	100	100
35	St. Cecilia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
36	St. Dymphna's Hospital	100	100	100	100
37	St. Genevieve's Hospital	100	100	100	100
38	St. Gertrude's Hospital	100	100	100	100
39	St. Margareta's Hospital	100	100	100	100
40	St. Matilda's Hospital	100	100	100	100
41	St. Odette's Hospital	100	100	100	100
42	St. Veronique's Hospital	100	100	100	100
43	St. Euphrasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
44	St. Anastasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
45	St. Barbara's Hospital	100	100	100	100
46	St. Dymphna's Hospital	100	100	100	100
47	St. Genevieve's Hospital	100	100	100	100
48	St. Gertrude's Hospital	100	100	100	100
49	St. Margareta's Hospital	100	100	100	100
50	St. Matilda's Hospital	100	100	100	100
51	St. Odette's Hospital	100	100	100	100
52	St. Veronique's Hospital	100	100	100	100
53	St. Euphrasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
54	St. Anastasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
55	St. Barbara's Hospital	100	100	100	100
56	St. Dymphna's Hospital	100	100	100	100
57	St. Genevieve's Hospital	100	100	100	100
58	St. Gertrude's Hospital	100	100	100	100
59	St. Margareta's Hospital	100	100	100	100
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61	St. Odette's Hospital	100	100	100	100
62	St. Veronique's Hospital	100	100	100	100
63	St. Euphrasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
64	St. Anastasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
65	St. Barbara's Hospital	100	100	100	100
66	St. Dymphna's Hospital	100	100	100	100
67	St. Genevieve's Hospital	100	100	100	100
68	St. Gertrude's Hospital	100	100	100	100
69	St. Margareta's Hospital	100	100	100	100
70	St. Matilda's Hospital	100	100	100	100
71	St. Odette's Hospital	100	100	100	100
72	St. Veronique's Hospital	100	100	100	100
73	St. Euphrasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
74	St. Anastasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
75	St. Barbara's Hospital	100	100	100	100
76	St. Dymphna's Hospital	100	100	100	100
77	St. Genevieve's Hospital	100	100	100	100
78	St. Gertrude's Hospital	100	100	100	100
79	St. Margareta's Hospital	100	100	100	100
80	St. Matilda's Hospital	100	100	100	100
81	St. Odette's Hospital	100	100	100	100
82	St. Veronique's Hospital	100	100	100	100
83	St. Euphrasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
84	St. Anastasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
85	St. Barbara's Hospital	100	100	100	100
86	St. Dymphna's Hospital	100	100	100	100
87	St. Genevieve's Hospital	100	100	100	100
88	St. Gertrude's Hospital	100	100	100	100
89	St. Margareta's Hospital	100	100	100	100
90	St. Matilda's Hospital	100	100	100	100
91	St. Odette's Hospital	100	100	100	100
92	St. Veronique's Hospital	100	100	100	100
93	St. Euphrasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
94	St. Anastasia's Hospital	100	100	100	100
95	St. Barbara's Hospital	100	100	100	100
96	St. Dymphna's Hospital	100	100	100	100
97	St. Genevieve's Hospital	100	100	100	100
98	St. Gertrude's Hospital	100	100	100	100
99	St. Margareta's Hospital	100	100	100	100
100	St. Matilda's Hospital	100	100	100	100

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 12th June, says BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 12th, 1888.
that a favourite of the head clerk of the Bankurah police took a bell-metal cup from a

The Bankurah Police.

complainant in the police court as a gratification for the services which he promised to render him in connection with his case; but when the time for rendering the promised aid came, the man was found false to his promise. The injured complainant told the story of the cup to some people. Thereupon a *taidnavis* of the Bengali *sirista* attached to the police court went to the man who had taken the cup and took it from him by using threats.

2. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 13th June, notices with concern the HINDU RANJIKA,
June 13th, 1888.
unusual activity of the Rampore Beaulah police in sending cattle to the pounds at that place. An unusually large number of cattle have been impounded with their help within the last few days. Is it true, as people say, that this impounding zeal of the Rampore Beaulah police is the result of instructions from superior authority?

The police and pound in Rampore Beaulah.

3. The *Education Gazette*, of the 15th June, repudiates the charge EDUCATION GAZETTE,
June 15th, 1888.
laid at the door of Government by the *Bangabasi* newspaper, that for the purpose of keeping the people in awe it encourages the police to do acts of high-handedness and oppression. Surely English statesmen are not so foolish as to think that a policy of repression will overawe the people instead of goading them to rebellion. Surely their policy is not so shallow and inconsequential as the *Bangabasi* imagines. Imputing bad motives to the wise, simply means folly on the part of him who makes the imputation.

The Bangabasi and the Police.

4. The *Bangabasi*, of the 16th June, says that police oppression in BANGABASI,
June 16th, 1888.
the Calcutta Police has increased. A case has been recently instituted against an Inspector of Police, Calcutta, for torturing a boy with a view to extort confession from him. And as an Englishman of position has taken up the cause of the poor boy, it is expected that justice will be done in the case. In many cases the high-handed proceedings of police officers are supported by Government, and Government does not seem to be willing to introduce reforms in the Police Department. It seems indeed that Government has a political motive in not reforming the police. It is apparently its intention that the police should by its high-handedness overawe the civil population, and that is why it makes no endeavour to check police oppression or to improve the *personnel* of the police.

Government and the Police.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

5. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 12th June, says that, if the rumour BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 12th, 1888.
be true that a Deputy Magistrate of Burdwan is in the habit of using indecent language towards the *amla* of his Court, the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate must be held to be reprehensible.

A Deputy Magistrate of Burdwan.

6. The *Sahachar*, of the 13th June, thus criticises Mr. Justice Wilson's SAHACHAR,
June 13th, 1888.
decision in the recent parricide case:—

The parricide case in the High Court.

Mr. Justice Wilson should have granted the motion of Mr. Woodroffe to carry the case before the Privy Council in England. The charge against him and the other Judges who sat with him to decide the point of law raised in this case is that

by declaring the confession sections of the Criminal Procedure Code inapplicable to Calcutta, their Lordships have virtually stated that the police of Calcutta is controlled by procedure of no kind in taking down the confessions of accused persons. The charge is a grave one, and permission should therefore have been given to carry the question of law to the Privy Council. The precedent of the Bombay High Court quoted by Mr. Justice Wilson does not apply to this case, because no question affecting the public interest, such as is involved in this case, formed a feature of the case decided in the Bombay High Court. So, if Mr. Woodroffe is right, and their Lordships are wrong, then, unless the existing law is changed, the Calcutta Police will be justified in doing anything and everything.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Wilson, has sentenced the parricide Nilmadhab not to death, but transportation for life; and he has done so, as he himself says, in the exercise of the discretion which the law gives him. Now the question to be asked is, whether His Lordship has been right in exercising the discretion in favour of an offender guilty of murder of the gravest kind, namely, murder of a father. And the answer must be in the negative. For surely the law does not authorise the Judges to be guided by their whims in the exercise of this discretion. While Mr. Justice Norris could not exercise this discretion in favour of Tinkari Pal, who, while under the influence of liquor, murdered his mistress for being false to him, Mr. Justice Wilson finds no difficulty in exercising it in favour of a deliberate parricide. Anyhow the High Court's decision in the case in question has not at all been satisfactory. It has every appearance of being a compromise intended to satisfy both the prosecution and the defence. Will not a motion be made to the Privy Council?

SANACHAR,
June 13th, 1888.

7. The same paper says that, as the fines imposed on the *goalas* guilty of using the *phuka* process have failed to deter them from the crime, the interests of justice require that they should in future be punished with imprisonment.

SAMAYA,
June 15th, 1888.

8. The *Samaya*, of the 15th June, in commenting on the decision of the Full Bench in the recent parricide case, remarks that it is not easy to see how their Lordships of the Full Bench came to the conclusion that section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not apply to Calcutta. For when the Presidency Magistrates' Act was repealed in 1877, it was announced in the official gazette that the section in question would apply to the whole of British India. The decision of the Full Bench will tend to make the Calcutta Police even more lawless than it already is. And a case of torture by that police for extorting confession is already pending before the Presidency Magistrate.

SAMAYA.

9. The same paper says that a grave failure of justice has taken place in a case in which some coolies, who formerly served at the Neli garden, were charged with theft at the instance of Mr. Pogson, the manager of the garden, and punished with fine and imprisonment by Mr. H. Barua, Extra Assistant Commissioner. The evidence against the coolies was contradictory and insufficient. The attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam is directed to this case.

SANJIVANI,
June 16th, 1888

10. Referring to the high-handed proceedings of Mr. Kirkwood, while Magistrate of Chittagong, the *Sanjivani* of the 16th June, asks how long will Government allow such a whimsical officer to disgrace the Judicial Bench. His disgraceful conduct at Chittagong is well-known to the people of this country. He insulted Lalchand Baboo, a respectable zemindar of Chittagong, and

Mr. Kirkwood.

oppressed a widowed zemindar lady of that district while her property was under the Court of Wards. He also oppressed the cultivators residing near the Fenua tea gardens in Chittagong. Of late, as Judge of Patna, he has subjected an innocent girl to medical examination of a revolting nature against the custom of the country, for which the girl has been excommunicated. Will not Government come to its senses even after this? Such a mad Judge should at once be removed from the service.

11. A correspondent of the same paper says that the story of the Joint-Magistrate of Mymensingh having taken with him Mr. Kallonas on a shooting expedition, as related by another correspondent of this paper (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 9th June 1888, paragraph 12) is not correct. When the Joint-Magistrate went out shooting, he did not know that a case had been instituted against Mr. Kallonas.

SANJIVANI,
June 16th, 1888.

The case of assault at the Mymensingh Railway station.

12. A correspondent of the same paper complains that Baboo Ram Jadab Talapatra, Munsif of Snerpore in Mymensingh, has allowed Baboo Rajendra Chandra Das, a conyist in his court, to officiate for one month as sheristadar in supersession of the claims of the peshkar and the mohurirs of his court. Curiously enough also, the Munsif has not permitted Rajendra Baboo to issue cheques during his tenure of office, thereby implying want of confidence in that respect in the new man. If then the Munsif cannot place entire confidence in Rajendra, why has he appointed him at all? As regards the public, this arrangement will entail upon them serious inconvenience, because the issue of cheques will be suspended for one month.

SANJIVANI.

Baboo Ram Jadab Talapatra, Munsif of Snerpore in Mymensingh.

13. The *Bangabasi*, of the 16th June, suspects that the case of Nilmadhab Mitra has been mistried. The decision of the Full Bench on the question of the admissibility or otherwise of the confession has satisfied nobody. Indeed, this decision will be productive of serious mischief and increase police oppression in Calcutta. The interpretation of the law by the High Court has been erroneous, and it is a pity that permission has not been granted to carry the question up to the Privy Council. Again, if Nilmadhab's confession is admissible, why has not the parricide Nilmadhab been sentenced to be hanged? Tinkari Pal was hanged for killing a prostitute, and Nilmadhab, who kills his father, is not hanged. Is not this really very strange?

BANGABASI,
June 16th, 1888.

The case of Nilmadhab Mitra.

(d).—*Education.*

14. The *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 14th June, opposes on two grounds the proposal of the Magistrate of the 24-Per-gunnahs to reduce the aid given to the High English school at Nimta near Dum-Dum from Rs. 40 to Rs. 20 per month. The first ground is that the result of the last Entrance Examination proves the school to be one which is deserving of Government aid. The second ground is that the reduction of the aid will prove detrimental to it. It is hoped that the Director of Public Instruction will take up the cause of the school.

APURVA PANCHAYAT,
June 14th, 1888.

The High English school at Nimta.

(e).—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

15. The *Bangabasi*, of the 16th June, says that the food and water which are supplied to impounded cattle in this country are generally of the worst description, and the sheds in which they are kept are equally bad. The

BANGABASI,
June 16th, 1888.

Cattle-pounds in Bengal.

floors of the sheds, especially in the rainy season, are found to be full of mud and filth in which the poor animals remain standing, assailed by most foul and offensive smells on the one hand and by flies and mosquitoes on the other. The Executive Officers of Government do not, in the course of their tours, visit these pounds and their inmates. They inspect thanas, and after taking their *russud* from the local zemindars, return to their head-quarters. The cattle-pounds have now been placed under the District and Local Boards. But the members of those Boards are anxious only to exercise the powers which the Local Self-Government Act bestows upon them, and never think of the condition of the poor animals in the pounds. Surely the time has come when public attention should be directed to these pounds.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 18th, 1888.

16. The *Som Prakash*, of the 18th June, cries 'bravo' to the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta for their scanty supply of filtered water in this unprecedentedly hot weather.

Scanty water-supply in Calcutta.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

BANGABASI,
June 16th, 1888.

17. The *Bangabasi*, of the 16th June, does not approve of the way in which the enquiry into the case against Baboo Nitya Gopal Bhattacharjya, the Station-master of Hooghly, has been conducted. Counting on the support he invariably receives from Mr. Hudson, the Traffic Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, Nitya Gopal insults people, and is never punished for his wrong acts. He has received Mr. Hudson's support also in this case. And that is why Ram Chandra Bhattacharjya, an officer of the Hooghly station, a guard and a driver, who gave evidence against the station-master, have been transferred. The Traffic Manager's letter to Baboo Keshab Chandra Bose, the father of the insulted boy Nagendra, is very unsatisfactory.

The case against the Station-master of Hooghly.

BANGABASI.

18. A correspondent of the same paper complains that drinking-water is not regularly supplied to passengers at the Tarkeswar, Haripal, Nalikul, Singur and Gobindpore railway stations. The

Supply of drinking-water on the Tarkeswar line.

Panipandays make their appearance in some of the stations, and not in others. The Railway authorities are requested to make better arrangements for the supply of good drinking-water to passengers in this sultry season.

BANGABASI.

19. The Station-master of Mugra contradicts the statements made in a previous issue of this paper (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 19th May 1888, paragraph 36), and says that the patient in question was not neglected but attended to with great care and promptitude, and upon his death was buried according to Mussulman rites with the assistance of the Mahomedan servants of the station.

A railway case previously reported.

SANJIVANI,
June 16th, 1888.

20. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th June, says that on the occasion of his last visit to Mozufferpore, the Lieutenant-Governor gave orders for throwing open the club station in the Tirhoot State Railway for the use of the public. Fares for that station are taken from all passengers, but only European passengers are allowed to use it. It is a pity that though the Railway authorities are thus disobeying the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour is not taking any notice of it. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore requested to enforce his order.

The Tirhoot State Railway.

Drinking-water is not supplied to the Hindu passengers at many of the stations on the Tirhoot State Railway line even in this sultry

season. The station-master pays no heed to the piteous cries of the thirsty passengers. It is said that the Traffic Superintendent has dismissed *Panipandays* in order to effect retrenchment of expenditure.

(h)—General.

21. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 12th June, heartily thanks Lord

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 12th, 1888.

The coolie question.

Dufferin for his promise to enquire into the condition of the coolies in Assam. If His Excellency can ameliorate the condition of the coolies, he will leave behind him a lasting monument of his glory. As regards the *Englishman* newspaper's statement that, in consideration of their services to the country and the people, the planters should be supported by Government, it is remarked, in the first place, that the services which the planters are supposed to render to the country are not very apparent, and in the second place, that admitting that they do render some service to the coolies by finding employment for them, it is hard to deny that that service is more than counterbalanced by the oppression to which they subject their coolies in the gardens. The *Englishman's* further statement that the charges of coolie oppression brought in the Native Press against the tea-planters are absolutely without any foundation is undeniably false, and it is a pity that an influential journalist should make such a statement, thereby inducing Government to follow a wrong line of action in this important matter.

Nobody wants Government to put a stop to the voluntary emigration of coolies to Assam. What it is asked to do is to put some restrictions on the recruitment of coolies as it is now conducted by the planters' agents. It is true that such restrictions will tend to decrease the number of emigrants to the tea-gardens, and thus to reduce the income of the planters. But as it is the imperative duty of Government to consult the interests of all classes of its people without distinction, and not simply the interests of a particular section of the people, it ought to ignore all class-considerations, and impose such restrictions upon coolie recruitment as will effect the necessary improvement in their lot. Besides, the indiscriminate way in which coolie recruitment is now carried on, by making labour scarce all over the country, has subjected the general public to an inconvenience which requires to be removed, and which cannot be removed except by imposing well-devised restrictions upon coolie recruitment.

22. The *Sahachar*, of the 13th June, in reviewing the report of the Finance Committee, observes as follows:—

SAHACHAR,
June 13th, 1888.

The Report of the Finance Committee.

The Committee's remark that the new arrangement in the Public Works Department is due to the agitation of the Europeans serving therein is perfectly just. And in attempting to discredit it, Sir Theodore Hope, the ex-Public Works Minister to the Government of India, has lowered himself in the estimation of all right-thinking men.

The number of the Executive Engineers in the Public Works Department being at present greatly in excess of that of the appointments therein, the Committee has advised equalization between the two. As the equalization will mean the abolition of many sinecure appointments, and the consequent dismissal from the service of many Europeans, the Committee's suggestion has given much umbrage to Sir Theodore, who combats it by arguments smelling strongly of favouritism and race partiality.

Similarly, the Committee's proposal to abolish Cooper's Hill College has evoked strong opposition from Sir Theodore. But that gentleman should dispel all his anxieties on this point, because so long as Lord Cross is the Secretary of State for India, no proposal like the one made by the Committee has the remotest chance of success.

The members of the Committee themselves probably felt a misgiving of this nature, and they therefore advised Government to temporarily check the flood of Cooper's Hill men into India. But even this moderate proposal has proved too much for Sir Theodore.

These and similar other excellent suggestions made by Sir Charles Elliott, in his capacity of President of the Finance Committee, have created quite a panic amongst the Europeans in the Public Works Department, who fear that he may in his new capacity of Public Works Minister carry them out. But all this apprehension is perfectly groundless, for once in the department, even Sir Charles himself will find it difficult to overcome its opposition to the enforcement of these proposals.

The proposal made by the Committee for the reduction of the salaries attached to the posts of the Advocate-General and Standing Counsel to the Bengal High Court is good, and should be carried out without paying much heed to the objections to which it has given rise. For in these days the posts in question may be filled by men as much competent as their present incumbents, and on smaller salaries. Again, the proposal that after the retirement of the present Advocate-General and the Standing Counsel, who have very nearly run out their terms of service, Government should appoint their successors temporarily, and change or re-appoint them every fifth year, is a sound one, and should be adopted.

The Committee, however, has made a mistake in saying that, in consideration of the nature and amount of the work done by him, the salary of the Government Solicitor does not admit of reduction. For able and efficient native attorneys, like Baboo Ganes Chandra Chandra, can be easily induced to do the duties of Government Solicitor on a smaller pay than what the present officer at present gets. Those who say that Government cannot appoint a native as Solicitor, because of its inability to entrust him with its confidential papers, should note that it has already appointed natives to various posts of trust and confidence, such as those of Sheriff of Calcutta and Standing Counsel to the Government.

The Committee's proposal to amalgamate the offices of Official Trustee, Administrator-General and Receiver is objectionable, for in the first place the duties attached to those posts cannot be efficiently discharged by one man, and in the second place economy can be secured by appointing natives on smaller pay to those posts.

In conclusion, the writer regrets that copies of the report of the Finance Committee have not yet been furnished to native editors, though the Anglo-Indian press has been in the possession of the same for some time.

SAHACHAR.

23. The same paper strongly condemns the action of the Calcutta

The Native Chamber of Commerce
and the price of salt.

Native Chamber of Commerce in asking Government to prohibit the police in the mofussil from notifying the price of salt by beat of drum, and remarks that some such measure as the police is adopting is necessary in order to save the poor ignorant people from the rapacity of the mofussil tradesmen.

HINDU RANJIKA,
June 13th, 1888.

24. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 13th June, says that fear of loss

The silver duty.

of revenue does not seem to be the real reason why the Government in England is refusing to abolish the silver duty as recommended by the Government of India. For the Government which can reduce its income-tax and increase unnecessary expenditure cannot certainly be regarded as being pressed for revenue. The Government in England also says that there are legal difficulties in the way of the abolition of the silver duty. But it does not state what these difficulties are. So it appears after all that this refusal of the

Government in England to abolish the silver duty proceeds from a desire to protect the selfish interests of certain individuals and companies.

25. The *Apurva Panchayat*, of the 14th June, says that those of its Anglo-Indian contemporaries who take exception to the action of Parliament in repealing the Contagious Diseases Act without making any reference to the Government of India on the subject, really do so because they are afraid lest such action on the part of Parliament, if repeated, should tend to discredit the omnipotence of the irresponsible heads of the Indian Administration in the eyes of the Indians, and thus encourage the latter to carry their grievances direct to Parliament for redress. But these men seem to forget that the days of Lord Dalhousie are past, and that the natives have already learnt to take care of their own interests, and that they require no particular encouragement to lay their complaints before Parliament.

Parliament and the Indian Administration.

Those who think that the interference of Parliament in the Indian Administration will produce more evil than good, because the members of Parliament are most of them ignorant of Indian affairs, may as well be assured that, before legislating for India, the members will take good care to gather all available information on the subject they will legislate upon. On the whole, the present action of Parliament is calculated to make one hope that better days are about to dawn in India, and that the time is coming when representatives from India will find seats in the British Parliament.

APURVA PANCHAYAT,
June 14th, 1888.

26. The same paper says that on the 11th May last Messrs. J. K. Sarma and Company, a Calcutta Book-selling Company, addressed a value-payable packet to a boy named Nabibax at Bhutta, in the district of Purneah. On being returned on the 11th June it was opened in the presence of the post peon, and it was found that one valuable book had been abstracted and an old book had been put in its place. It was evident, from a name written in English on a page of the book, that it belonged to one Khali Bax at Bhutta in Purneah. This shows that the packet had reached Purneah safe, and it was there tampered with.

The value-payable system.

APURVA PANCHAYAT.

27. The *Grāmbāsi*, of the 14th June, fully approves of the Finance Committee's proposal to abolish the Governorships of Madras and Bombay, and to create Lieutenant-Governorships for those places, and remarks that, by giving effect to the proposal, Government can secure both efficiency and economy in the administration.

The abolition of the Governorships of Madras and Bombay.

GRAMBASI,
June 14th, 1888.

28. The same paper hopes that the outstill which has been ordered to be re-established at Mahesrakha, in the district of Howrah, will not be established near the ferry at that place.

An outstill at Mahesrakha in the Howrah district.

GRAMBASI.

Income-tax assessment in the district of Howrah.

29. The same paper gives the following story for the purpose of showing the way in which the income-tax is assessed in the district of Howrah:—

The second teacher of the High School at Mug Kalyan, in the district of Howrah, acted for the headmaster of that school for one month. Some time after this a notice was served upon him demanding income-tax from him as headmaster of the school. Thereupon he wrote to the authorities pointing out that his income was not liable to assessment, and that he was not the headmaster of the school. But all this was in vain. The issue of a process of dstraint compelled him to pay the tax. Now after this the real headmaster was also made liable for the income-tax for the same period for which the second master had been compelled to pay the tax. The protest on

GRAMBASI.

the part of the headmaster was equally unsuccessful, and the issue of a process of distraint compelled him also to pay the tax. Sir Stuart Bayley is asked to look into these and similar cases of oppression in connection with the assessment of the income-tax.

PRAJA BANDHU,
June 15th, 1888.

30. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 15th June, referring to the case of Mr. Kirkwood, asks, will Sir Stuart Bayley remain silent at a time when the whole country expects him to punish Mr. Kirkwood? To save the country from Civilian oppression, His Honour should take up a firm attitude and conduct the administration with the impartiality which marked the beginning of his reign.

SAMAYA,
June 15th, 1888.

31. The *Samaya*, of the 15th June, has learnt that the greater part of the new loan floated by the Government of India will be supplied by Holkar and other Indian Chiefs. Now it is very bad for the Government of India to allow the native Chiefs to lend money to itself. As their own States are sadly in need of improvements, they should on no account be allowed to part with the means by which alone such improvements could be effected. As for Holkar, it is easy to understand why His Highness is anxious to lend money to Government. He knows well that he does not stand well with the authorities, who are being advised by the Anglo-Indian press to depose him, and his only chance therefore of maintaining himself on his paternal throne lies in keeping the powers that be in good humour. He has therefore, either of his own accord, or on account of the pressure put upon him by Sir Jephel Griffin, agreed to supply the greater part of the loan.

SAMAYA.

32. The same paper asks Sir Stuart Bayley either to disown or to revoke the notifications made by the police at Mathbaria and Bogra, in the districts of Backergunge and Mymensingh, respectively, fixing the selling price of salt. For if the notifications in question remain in force, they will mean an interference with free trade and heavy loss to the traders.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
June 15th, 1888.

33. The *Education Gazette*, of the 15th June, in reviewing the *Sanjivani* newspaper's article on the subject of the Coolie Commission (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 9th June, paragraph 48), observes as follows:—

The *Sanjivani* on the Coolie Commission.

Commissions are always looked upon with disfavour in this country. Such being the case, it is not easy to see why, in the present instance, the *Sanjivani* is so anxious to see a Commission appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the condition of the coolies. Again, there is nothing objectionable in the reply given by the Government of India to the Indian Association's memorial, namely, that it will first ask its own officers to enquire into the matter and then appoint the Commission, if necessary. It comes to this then, that if Government wants to appoint a Commission, it is promptly accused of attempting to delay an enquiry which ought to be conducted with promptitude, and if, on the other hand, it promises to enquire into a matter without the agency of a Commission, it is accused of attempting to hide the guilt of its own officers, which a Commission alone can bring to light. These imputations of bad motive benefit neither Government nor the parties which make them.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

34. In commenting on the *Navavibhakar Sādhārani*'s article on the poverty of India under English rule (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 9th June, paragraph 65), the same paper observes:—Free trade is not on the whole advantageous to a weak country like India. Still it cannot be admitted with the writer of the paper quoted

The *Navavibhakar Sādhārani* on the poverty of India.

above, that the poverty of India is due to her export trade in grain. India's poverty arises from the fact of her export being larger than her import. The difference between India's export and import represents the tribute she pays annually to England.

35. A correspondent of the *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 15th June,

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,

June 15th, 1888.

The embankment from Sahanagar to the Nizamut College in Murshidabad.

says that the rains of last year did great damage to the embankment extending from Sahanagar to the Nizamut College, and the

breaches have not as yet been repaired. But if the breaches are not repaired before the next rainy season, there will probably be great loss of property, and the safety of the whole town of Murshidabad will be endangered.

36. Referring to the prayer made by the Native Chamber of Com-

SANJIVANI,
June 16th, 1888.

The Native Chamber of Commerce on the price of Salt.

merce to the Lieutenant-Governor, asking His Honour to direct the police not to interfere with the action of the salt dealers of Gho-

ghrab in Mymensingh, as well as Motbaria in Burrisal, in having raised the selling price of salt, the *Sanjivani*, of the 16th June, does not see why the price of salt should be raised from 5 or 6 pice to 8 or 10 pice per seer. The salt duty has been raised only 8 annas per maund, and the cost of weighing and conveying which has been referred to by the Chamber as one of the causes of the increased price remains the same as before. Under these circumstances, such a large increase in the price is not at all justifiable. The writer thinks that Government should interfere only where salt dealers are found to cheat the people and demand unreasonable prices.

SANJIVANI,

37. A correspondent of the same paper says that deeds are received

The Sub-Registrar of Barripore in the 24-Pergunnahs.

for registration at the Barripore Registry Office only between the hours of 7 A.M. and 9 A.M. The Sub-Registrar, moreover, refuses

to accept deeds even at 8 P.M. if the number prescribed by himself is exceeded. This has caused serious inconvenience to the public. It is also very difficult for people living at a distance to attend the Registry Office in the morning, and those that do attend have to remain without food till a late hour of the day, that is, until the completion of the registration of their deeds.

The editor suggests that either a new Registry Office should be established near Barripore, or an additional Sub-Registrar should be appointed to the Barripore Office if the work of that office is really heavy.

SANJIVANI.

The Statutory Civil Service.

Service :—

38. The same paper makes the following observations on the Statutory Civil

1. The inclusion of the Civil Law among the subjects for the Statutory Civil Service Examination has resulted in the appointment of a very able Munsif to that service, and it is to be hoped that this judicious measure of Mr. Edgar will facilitate the admission of Munsifs into that service. As the Statutory Civilians are likely to be appointed for the most part in the Judicial Branch of the Covenanted Service, and as those who have had, like the Munsifs, training in the administration of civil justice, are likely to do the work of that service most creditably, it is greatly desirable that a large number of Munsifs should gain admission into the Statutory Civil Service. And if in this way natives are found fit to hold the best judicial posts in the country without going to England, there will perhaps remain little necessity for maintaining the Covenanted Civil Service.

2. It is not desirable that Government should lose the benefit of the judicial experience of such officers as Baboos Kedar Nath Roy and Umesh Chandra Batavyal by employing them to decide petty criminal cases in the capacity of Assistant Magistrates. Baboo Kader Nath Roy may be appointed an Additional Judge to decide complicated civil cases, and may be, at the same time, trained in the administration of criminal justice. It will not be easy to find suitable executive work for an officer of the position of Baboo Umesh Chandra Batavyal; but Government may certainly find fit work for him if it seriously thinks of doing so. Baboo Umesh Chandra may for the present be placed in charge of a large ward's estate.

BANGABASI,
June 16th, 1888.

39. The *Bangabasi*, of the 16th June, says that, in order to maintain its good name, the Indian Postal Department should make better postal arrangements in the

Native States.

BANGABASI.

40. The same paper is sorry to find that the Report of the Finance Committee has been supplied to the Anglo-Indian newspapers, but not to the editors of the native newspapers.

The Report of the Finance Committee.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 18th, 1888.

41. The *Som Prakash*, of the 18th June, approves of the Finance Committee's proposal to abolish the Governorships of Bombay and Madras, and says that it is by retrenchment of this order that Government can make any real saving.

The abolition of the Governorships of Bombay and Madras.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SANJIVANI,
June 16th, 1888.

42. The *Sanjivani*, of the 16th June, learns from the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper that the Secretary of State for India will soon take up for consideration the question as to whether it is desirable to introduce the elective system into the Legislative Councils of this country, and whether the existing rules regarding the appointment of the members of those Councils require any modification. It is impossible for the Secretary of State for India to decide the matter without the advice of the Government of India; so there is now a fitting opportunity for the Government of India to do good to the people. Lord Dufferin is, moreover, in favour of reconstituting the Provincial Legislative Councils in accordance with liberal principles. It is through his exertions that the Secretary of State has been moved to reconstitute the Legislative Councils on a representative basis. Lord Dufferin conferred elective rights on the people of Egypt, and there is no reason why that right should be denied to the people of India. It is hoped that on the eve of his departure Lord Dufferin will confer that right on the people of India.

If Lord Dufferin can confer one or two such important rights on the people before he leaves India, they will gratefully cherish his memory in their hearts. If he does so, those who were opposed to the presentation of an address to him will gladly present him with farewell addresses, and the people will shed tears when he departs from this country. In that case the people will not also forget to make such demonstrations in his honour on the eve of his departure as they made at the time of the departure of Lord Ripon. In short, His Excellency will in that event be able to leave a lasting name behind him.

43. The *Som Prakash*, of the 18th June, says that the *Englishman* newspaper's statement that the memorial against the Calcutta Municipal Bill now lying before the Viceroy has been got up in the interests of the zemindars and house-owners only, and as such is not worth the consideration of His Excellency, is a gross misrepresentation of the fact, since the memorial in question has been signed by the rate-payers both of Calcutta and the mofussil. His Excellency is therefore asked to veto the Bill in the interests of all classes of the community, and by this one good act to make the last days of his administration memorable.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 18th, 1888.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

44. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 12th June, says that, before her departure from India, Lady Dufferin ought to establish a medical school for native women in this country. Women of respectable classes in this country will never consent to read in colleges intended for male students. Some such institution therefore will be necessary if Her Ladyship's scheme for providing medical aid to native females is to be successfully given effect to. And as the interest in her scheme will decrease after her departure from this country, the proposed medical school should be established during her stay in India.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
June 12th, 1888.

45. The same paper notices the accident which recently befell a boy four years old who, while playing on the wall of the bridge at Raniganj, suddenly fell down a height of about 25 cubits, but fortunately received no injury, and asks the authorities to increase the height of the wall in order to prevent similar accidents in future.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,

46. The *Samaya*, of the 15th June, hopes that Government and the Hindu public will not allow the Mohunt of Tarakesvara to pay the cost of the litigation in which he was recently involved from the fund belonging to the shrine of Tarakesvara.

SAMAYA,
June 15th, 1888.

47. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 15th June, referring to Sir Lepel Griffin's recent letter to the Government of India, in which he speaks of the writers in the Native Press as "hired bravoës of the pen" and "paid scoundrels," says that it is really unaccountable how His Excellency the Viceroy puts up with such language from Sir Lepel in reference to a class whom even Government itself treats with respect and consideration. It is the duty of His Excellency to punish Sir Lepel severely for this license of speech, and all India will cry shame to him if he fails to do so.

PRAJA BANDHU,
June 15th, 1888.

48. The *Murshidabad Patriká*, of the 15th June, does not blame the Deputy Magistrate of Madaripore in Burrisal for not allowing a mehter to sit near him at the circus performance given at that place. Social considerations are not to be disregarded, and a low caste man like a mehter should therefore be made to hold in due respect a man of position like a Deputy Magistrate.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
June 15th, 1888.

49. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 16th June, contradicts the statements made in the last issue of this paper regarding the Deputy Magistrate of Madaripore, who was said to have disallowed a mehter to see the circus performance at that place (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 16th June 1888, paragraph 78).

SANJIVANI,
June 16th, 1888.

SANVAD PRASHAKAR,
June 17th, 1888.

50. The *Samodd Prabhakar*, of the 17th June, has heard that the Mahanta of Tarakesvar has spent about Rs. 7,000 in a case recently instituted against him at Serampore. Is there no means of preventing such waste of devotta property?

SOM PRASHAKAR,
June 18th, 1888.

51. The *Som Prakash*, of the 18th June, says that the reason why no Hindu gives away an only son in adoption is that by so doing he cuts off himself and his forefathers from the spiritual benefit which a son alone can bestow. Such being the case, it may appear strange that Lalla Ban Behari gave an only son in adoption. But then the reason why he did this is not far to seek. The Lalla knew that the adoption was unauthorised by the Shastras. So that, though nominally given away in adoption, the son was still his so in the eye of the Shastras, and therefore competent to perform for his benefit the rites which he would have done if he had not been given in adoption. It was some thought of this kind that induced him to give his son in adoption, thereby losing nothing himself, and getting practical possession of the Burdwan estate in the bargain. That the adoption is illegal there cannot be the least doubt. And in upholding it, Government has done a most improper thing. And surely Government will be morally responsible for the ruin which will overtake the Burdwan Raj Estates if the old Maharani feels disposed to contest the legality of the adoption in a Court of law. Government should therefore reconsider its decision in this matter.

ASSAM PAPERS.

PARIDARSHAK,
June 11th, 1888.

52. The *Paridarshak*, of the 11th June, says that the Viceroy's reply to the letter of the Indian Association on the coolie question is of a very disappointing nature. It appears from the reply that no independent Commission will be appointed to enquire into the coolie question, and that, if the subject is found to call for an inquiry, the officers of Government will themselves conduct it. But Government's responsibility in this matter is very serious. It is its most imperative duty to inquire how poor men and women are decoyed to the tea gardens by coolie recruiters, and how they are oppressed in the tea gardens of Assam. The Assam coolies are, indeed, no better than slaves, and if Government does not take pity on them and remove their grievances, who will do it?

PARIDARSHAK,

53. A correspondent of the same paper is sorry to find that Mr. Steinberg, Assistant Commissioner of Hylakandi, in Sylhet. Mr. Steinberg was an impartial Judge and a virtuous man. He showed no leaning towards the tea-planters of that part of the country, whose oppressions suffered serious check during the time he held charge of Hylakandi. The local public is sorry to part with so good a man.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd June 1888.